

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—No. II. MR. CRAWFORD.

The position which I undertook to establish in my former number, is this, that there is not at this day, within the United States, any prominent man of Mr. Crawford's age, acknowledge by us all as standing in the republican ranks, who has as poor pretensions to the character of a uniform republican of the good old Jefferson school, as he has. And the first proof which I have offered in support of the position, is, that in the year 1798—that decisive year in which politicians of his age, every where took their places,—he was not of the Jefferson school, but was opposed to that school and to the principles which it inculcated. He was as much opposed to them, as the authors of the Bath Address, which drew down upon us the menace of being ground into dust and ashes. The act of opposition was the same in both. It is written, "by their fruits ye shall know them," and when two trees bear the same fruit, there can be no hazard in pronouncing those trees of the same kind. Is this fact of his having signed the federal address of '98 denied? It is not. And, if the proof were to stop here is not this single fact enough to make good my position? For what other republican is there among us who divided against us in that decisive year of 1798? Will you find one in Virginia? Not one. This, then, is a feature in his political history, which of itself separates him from us all. He was not one of us in our darkest hours of distress. He deserted us in that awful hour. I that hour when every vote told, he was not for us, but against. And yet he, forsooth, is the exclusive republican of the good old Jefferson school!

This fact being admitted, what excuse is made for it? When the fact was first promulgated at Washington, Congress was in session, and the friends of Mr. Crawford were around him. The publication was an astounding one. The charge was in direct contradiction to the character which had been assumed for him. It was full of dismay. It demanded a prompt and satisfactory answer; and it is beyond the reach of human credulity to suppose that his friends would have taken on themselves the responsibility of committing him by any answer to that charge, without a previous consultation with him as to the character of that answer. It is perfectly fair then to assume that the answer, or rather the series of answers, which were made to it proceeded from him.

What was the first answer? If the most respectable information may be trusted, it was, that it was true that the address had been written, signed, and sent; but that it was a stratagem practised on the warm temper of President Adams, in the expectation that in his answer, his heat would betray him into some rashness of expression which would degrade and hasten the downfall of the federal party, and advance the cause of republicanism. But it was soon perceived that this answer would not do; for besides its gross improbability, there was something so treacherous in such a trick, practised on such a character as that of the President Adams, that every honest heart revolted at the perfidy. And the utmost amazement was felt at the moral depravity of the understanding which could resort to such a subterfuge, under any pressure. This explanation, therefore, was of necessity immediately abandoned, and it became necessary to resort to something else.

The next answer was, that it was true an address might have been signed by Mr. Crawford, but that it could not have been such an address as was described by the publication, that the part of it which imputed to Mr. Crawford a general and unqualified approbation of the administration of President Adams and contained the pledge of support to it, was spurious and false. Many years had elapsed since the publication of the address, and it was possible, and even probable, that no copy of the address itself could now be produced.—It was therefore considered as the safest course, for the present, to deny that such an address as was described was ever signed by Mr. Crawford. Unfortunately for this answer, however, the

address itself was found, and re-published in *extenso*; and it was found to be in exact accordance with the description which had been given of it. What was next to be done?

Why for a time it was fairly intimated that the country was at that time threatened with a war with France, that it was of great importance to this country to show to France a united front; and that although the country appeared to be politically divided, that there was a preponderating majority in support of the administration. But this again, it was soon for it was precisely the federal language of the day and was so far from disproving the charge of federalism against Mr. Crawford, that it tended to confirm it. What next?

As a last resort his special friends, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Tait, and some others set themselves to work to prove by certificates that whatever federalism the address might import, he was in fact at the same time, a republican; or if not a republican in 1798, he was at least a republican in 1799, when he came up from Augusta to practice law in Oglethorpe county.

Before I proceed to examine this answer, I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the shifting and inconsistent character of these excuses. Truth, it is an old and true remark, is simple and consistent. It never speaks without consideration, and having but one tale to tell, it resorts to no other. With this principle in view. I invite the reader to look back upon the defences which have been offered for this address, and to ask him with what character, they are marked? Is it with the simplicity and consistency of truth and innocence or the prevarication of detected and conscious guilt? And what must be the character of the mind which can resort to such unandid subterfuges? Is the man who possesses it, worthy to fill the chair of the President of the U. S. in the view of that world whose eyes are upon this nation? Is it such a man that you would hold up to the world as

This gentleman is said to take Mr. Jefferson for his model. Do you not all remember a recent attack made upon that truly great man by a writer who signed himself A Native Virginian? He was charged with a fraudulent appropriation of money, so far back, I think, as '81 or '82; and the charge was near his 80th year. If the remoteness of time, or the old age of the accused could have furnished an excuse for forgetfulness and consequent inconsistency in an answer to any charge, it would have been excusable here. But what was the fact? Did you observe any inconsistency on the part of Mr. Jefferson? No; you saw the clear and open brow, the calm and simple answer of conscious innocence, and the calumny was annihilated at once. Compare the conduct of these two men in circumstances in which Mr. Crawford had the great advantage of the comparative recency of the transaction, and the vigor of youthful recollection on his side, and say what resemblance you see between them. What kind of copy is this of such an original?

But let us return from this degeneration, to the least answer or rather excuse for the Augusta Address. That Mr. Crawford was a federalist in 1798, this address places beyond doubt. It is immaterial what Judge Tait may have thought on the subject. The address is matter of record, and outweighs all his thinkings,—profound and solemn as they are admitted to be. This point then being settled as to '98, how stands the case as to '99? The assertion is that when Mr. Crawford went up from Augusta to Oglethorpe county to practice the law in '99, he was considered a republican; and his special political friends, in order to extricate him from this desperate plunge, have certified that they considered him so in that year ('99) and had always understood that he was so considered generally throughout the country.

The first remark which I shall make on this subject is, that the evidence of the fact is by no means satisfactory; the second, that if true it confers no honour on Mr. Crawford.

And first as to the fact: what is the evidence of it?—the certificate of Mr. Abbot, Mr. Tait, and some other gentlemen, the particular friends of Mr. Crawford, stating

their impressions of what he was in '99. It is observable that those gentlemen who have given their certificates and who are such warm supporters of Mr. Crawford's election, were themselves all federalists, with the exception of one gentleman, whose politics are unknown. They state no republican act done by Mr. Crawford in '99, in support of their assertion; they state no public political argument, nor do they even specify any private occasion on which he marked himself as a decided republican in that year. They give only their own vague impressions without the specification of a single fact, and every man, at all acquainted with human nature, knows how little these vague impressions are to be trusted at the distance of thirty years, more especially when the memory is set to work by the affections.

But let it be admitted for the argument, that these impressions existed on the minds of these gentlemen in '99. Whence were they derived? From the conversations of Mr. Crawford? They could have been derived from no other source more authentic, or it would have been specified. Now is it not a little surprising that in the county of Oglethorpe, which is understood to have been always republican, we have no evidence of Mr. C.'s republicanism from any one prominent gentleman on that side of the question? It was a busy political season, and there was much to be done as well as said; if he was then in truth a republican, the republicans of the country must have had his active co-operation, and must have remembered it. How does it happen that there is no proof his republicanism, drawn from that source from which it was so naturally to have been expected, and from it would have come with such decisive weight? We have not any evidence even of his associating with the republicans of Oglethorpe in that year. His associations seem to have been altogether with the federalists; and whether in his conversation with them he took ground so common with young lawyers, or in apparent gravity and sober earnest, the proof that he was then, at heart, a republican, is equally unsatisfactory. For the result of the combined proof would be, that we have him acting on the federal side in Augusta in '98, and talking on the republican side in Oglethorpe in '99, thus placing himself as it were between the two encampments, with an equal right to throw himself into either as the occasion might require! One of those equivocal positions which this gentleman (as I will appear hereafter) is but too fond of taking.

But let it be admitted that in '99, he did become a republican, what honor does it confer on him, what claim does it give him on the respect and gratitude of the republican party? Was the change upon principle, or was it upon a mere calculation of interest? To answer this question fairly, we must look at the political history of the times, and consider human nature as it is, not as it should be.

What was the immediate cause that induced republican party to raise, openly, the standard of resistance in '98; and to embody themselves for the purpose of bringing about a change in the administration? The answer is obvious; it was the alien and sedition laws. It was upon these measures that the parties took their respective sides, and that Mr. Crawford took his in the federal ranks. What subsequent measures of the government was there to induce a change? There was none. After the alien and sedition laws, there was no new measure of offence on the part of the government to lead any one of their friends to renounce them. The man who could digest the alien sedition laws, and still remain a federalist, had no reason, in the conduct of the government, to become a republican in '99. Since then the solution of the change is not to be found in the conduct of the government, where else shall we seek it? In the historical fact that in '99 the state of parties was so far ascertained as to render it almost certain that the federal party must go down, and that he who chose to remain a federalist, must go down

*Except, indeed the vague assertion, by the by without proof, that he voted for Mr. Baldwin in that year, and which, as they vote by ballot in Georgia, would be difficult to ascertain.

with them. The result of the investigation then is this: in '98, when the federal power was so firmly fixed as to justify the belief that they would grind their adversaries into dust and ashes, Mr. Crawford was a federalist; but after the Virginia resolutions of '98 had sounded the alarm, after the strong excitement among the people every where, and the great correspondent movements of the several state governments had rendered it highly probable, if not certain, that the republicans were about to become the lords of the ascendant, then Mr. Crawford became a republican. In other words, although he forsook us in our adversity, he was ready enough to come to us in our prosperity. This is the whole merit of Mr. Crawford's republicanism in 1799. Does it do him honour? About as much honour as a British tory during the war of the revolution would have done himself by deserting our cause during the whole time of our trouble, and then coming in at the last hour, to partake of the honor at the surrender of York.

A REPUBLICAN of '98.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

The friends of Mr. Crawford claim for him the distinction of being the only legitimate republican candidate, boldly maintaining that he is a republican of the Jefferson school.—After adverting to his hostility to some of the most important measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and other aberrations from republican principles recorded against him, (to say nothing of his approval of the administration which got up the odious alien and sedition laws, in '98,) it would be superfluous to dispute the modesty and verity of these pretensions. However, let his friends make the most of them. The Richmond Enquirer, with much frankness and sincerity, admits that Mr. C. carries these "blots in his escutcheon," but claims to support him, as the "least of evils." Upon this point, difference of opinion, among the members of the republican party, and we believe in the end that a majority will adopt the adverse sentiment. Having assumed this high ground for their candidate, the friends of Mr. Crawford have with equal candor and veracity placed his principal opponent on another equally favorable to their views. They have dubbed Mr. Adams the federal candidate.—We wish to know a few things before we can decide whether he merits this title more than Mr. Crawford. Did Mr. Adams ever make a formal declaration of his approval of the high-handed measures of President Adams's administration? We wish to know, too, whether voting independently upon every question, while a Senator of the United States, and often in direct opposition to the federal votes, can properly be considered as evidence of Mr. Adams's adherence to any party, but more particularly to the federal party? Is it a proof of his federalism that he should have resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, for no other reason than because he could not coincide in opinion with the federalists who composed the majority of his constituents? Was not the very act of his resignation under such circumstances, an evidence of republicanism which some of the most austere republicans have failed to exhibit when brought to the test? We recollect about the period of his resignation the joy which was manifested by the republicans—not at the acquisition of an apostate from the federal ranks, but of a man of splendid talents and undoubted patriotism, who had never owned allegiance to any political party; and who, although representing a federal state, had never enrolled himself among the enemies of Mr. Jefferson's administration, nor by any act whatever evinced a subservience to the interests of the federal party.—Such was the sentiment of the republican of that day in relation to John Quincy Adams, as far as we were able to ascertain it; what he has since done to alter it we have yet to learn. But, say his opponents, all the federalists are on his side in the contest for the Presidency, and this is the best evidence in the world of his being a federalist. We confess the evidence would be very strong, if it was true; but we happen to know that it is not. As far as our personal knowledge extends, we undertake to say,

that the federalists are uncommonly lukewarm on the occasion, and care very little whether Crawford or Adams is the man; but those who have any preference are two to one in favor of Mr. Crawford. So we give that gentleman's party warning to be careful how they talk about federalism. They may give umbrage to their friends, and lose many votes.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1823.

No mail was received last night north of Fairbrough—what the failure is owing to we cannot determine.

Election Returns.

18th Congress—3d District.

	HALL	CLARK.
Edgecombe	1224	31
Pitt	356	689
Beaufort	314	814
Hyde	206	314
Washington	253	202
Tyrril	130	223
	2483	2273

Majority for Hall 210.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Senate—Lewellen Bowers.
Commons—Lawrence Cherry & Gabriel L. Stewart.

HYDE COUNTY.

Senate—David Gibbs.
Commons—Little John Pugh & Wm. Watson.

TYRREL COUNTY.

S.—John Beasley.
C.—Enoch Hassell & Ephraim Mann.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.
S.—Thomas Cox.
C.—Samuel Davenport & Taylor Walker.

HUTCHINS G. BURTON is re-elected to Congress from the Halifax District.

MR. CRAWFORD IN GEORGIA.

Verily this "Prophet" lacks "honour in his own country."—The following editorial note is from the Georgia Patriot published at Milledgeville. We avoid inserting the particulars of the celebration alluded to on account of its length. The merits and talents of Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun were each highly extolled—the following is one of the toasts touching the Treasury Candidate.

A man is best known at home.

It will be seen by the following proceedings numerous and highly respectable company, on the 4th of July, that a great portion of Mr. Crawford's neighbors are yet entirely unsatisfied with regard to his qualifications for the presidency; and that the "phantom of the Augusta Address" still lingers around his family residence, and threatens most ominously to "meet him again at Philippi." Geo. Patriot.

The Secretary of the Treasury; May he soon retire to private life, and never more trouble Congress with his miscalculations or black pencil marks. 3 cheers.

"The Spider's most attenuated thread, Is cord, is cable—to man's brittle tie On human bliss."

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 10th inst. a sail boat was upset about one mile from Wilmington, near the middle of the River, and melancholy to state, the following persons were drowned, before assistance could reach them. H. Roby, Jr. merchant, of Wiscasset, (Me.); Mason Cogswell, of St. Johns, (New-Brunswick) of the firm of Cogswell and Dickinson; Mr. Job Carpenter, of Providence, (Rhode Island); and a yellow man named Fred. Ward, were drowned. Mr. John Taylor, merchant, and Mr. John McKay, of the custom house, were also in the boat—the former gentleman had nearly reached the shore, when two negro slaves, in a small boat, coming voluntarily to the rescue of the sufferers, were desired by him to pass to the assistance of Mr. McKay, who was still struggling but a short distance from where the boat upset. Mr. Taylor observing that the negroes would not pass him, swam towards the boat, and getting on board, gave every signal of encouragement to Mr. McKay, who was taken up at the instant he was about sinking, no doubt, forever. The last that was seen of the deceased, they were clinging to the mast of the boat, then rapidly sinking.

WIDOWS.

There are, at this time, not less than 34 widows residing in the town of Salisbury, and not one widower. The fact is a curious one; but it is easily accounted for.

West. Car.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, 25th June.

"I have an express from Cadiz, advising

of the French army's being at Keres and Port St. Mary's, and the next day expected opposite the Isle. The date of the advice is the 23d."

"27th—Whether Cadiz will be enabled to sustain a close blockade for any length of time is quite uncertain, as is every thing political connected with Spain, so that no calculation can be formed, as to the effect the present state of affairs may have upon commerce."

By a private letter from Washington, dated on the 5th, we are gratified to learn the appointment of Judge Southard, of this city, to be Secretary of the Navy. It is believed he is not to enter on the duties of his office until the last of this month.

Trenton True Amer.

NEW-ORLEANS.

We recollect once to have heard a traveler say that Orleans was a sweet place. If the following be correct the people certainly do not enjoy very sweet water.

From the New-Orleans Iris.

Messrs Editors—Is the Mayor aware that the identical place at the levee, from which water is drawn to be drunk by our citizens, is the identical spot, at which is every morning deposited the *doaca*, *upharum*?

Anti-Buzzard.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 6.

MINA'S REPORTED VICTORY.

We have had several reports, from time to time, of victories said to have been obtained by MINA, over the invaders of his country. We have not seen these reports officially confirmed as true, yet there are circumstances to induce a belief of their authenticity, and which we shall notice by and bye, but in the first place request the attention of the reader to the subjoined article, which appears in the Charleston papers of Wednesday last, founded upon intelligence contained in the Havana *Noticio* so received to the 25th of July, this date inclusive.

"Mina's Victory!—Under the head of Cadiz, June 9, we read this heart cheering intelligence. An express had arrived from Catalonia, which gives to General Mina, a victory over the French and Factious, in which the latter lost 424 men killed, and 300 prisoners, numerous quantities of arms and ammunition, three cannons and large quantities of stores and provisions. The Spaniards lost 'men enough,' says the account. The battle continued an entire day, without cessation of fire, and in the evening when the superior numbers of the enemy had pushed Mina too closely, he was timely re-inforced by the division of Colonel Manso, and that of Zorraqin, who attacking the French upon their rear, in unison with the regiments of the line (Canarias, Asturias, and Numancia) effected their entire defeat. The cavalry, it is added, blunted the fine edge of their sabres on the perfidious enemies of their country. It is stated as positive information, and known in France, (although their Journals are prevented from disseminating it) that Mina had completely beaten Donado in Catalonia, and had taken a convoy of 200 mules laden with a million and a half of francs, in gold and silver, going to Gen. Moncey; 4000 men composing the escort, were completely routed."

Battles fought and victories said to have been obtained by Mina have, hitherto been stated in general terms, or roundly asserted, without giving particulars, or affording any thing so circumstantial as the foregoing. In the above we have the amount of loss on the part of the factious, in killed and prisoners, though that of the French is not precisely stated, we have a description of some of the regiments opposed to the invaders, the names of the officers commanding the divisions that arrived to Mina's assistance, his critical situation at the moment of his being reinforced, with the number of mules and amount of the treasure he captured. All these particulars are new to us, & tend considerably indeed, to give all the authenticity to the heretofore vague statements of this faithful Constitutional chief, having obtained an important advantage over his enemy. There is yet another circumstance distinct from the above account which gives much countenance to the report of a victory obtained by MINA—it is, that several of the papers recently received from Europe, represent MINA as marching with considerable treasure, and this supported by the official "Report," of the French Lieutenant General, commanding the division of the eastern army of the Pyrenees, on the 9th of June, in which he states Mina to have evacuated Cordogne, taking with him several mules laden with ammunition "and money." Where, we would ask, did Mina obtain this money?—Not we believe from the Constitutional which he tendered.

treasury at Madrid or Seville—unfortunately it contained but little, perhaps none; and, it will scarcely be said that he could have obtained it from his hardy but poor friends in the mountains of Catalonia. Where then could he get it, but from the enemy? There is still another evidence of MINA's success, an indisputable one, and whether obtained by manoeuvre or by actual battle, is not very material.—He has from the opening of the campaign, to the latest date which has reached us, occupied the undivided attention of the whole left wing of the French army—should never be forgotten—he has for nearly three months prevented the advance of this important portion of the enemy's force, which, it should be recollected, was, according to the original Paris accounts of the plan of the campaign, to have advanced simultaneously with the other corps, under the "Son of St. Louis" into the heart of Spain.

From the first day of April till the twenty-first of June, the last date we have, that part of the campaign had not been accomplished by the French—on the contrary, the left wing was retarded and baffled in all its operations, and its commander had actually called for a reinforcement of eight thousand men.—If he had not lost men why call for reinforcement?—and if he had not lost many men in battle, why, with a corps already strong, call for a reinforcement more than treble the amount of Mina's reported force?—People may be incredulous as to the victory or victories said to have been obtained by Mina, but they cannot shut their eyes upon the broad fact, that the intended operations of the left wing of the French army have been frustrated for nearly three months, and that there was no force to achieve this important service but Mina's!

The Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser would throw a doubt upon the credit claimed for the report in the Havana and Charleston papers, because "no mention of these victories is made in the still later accounts from Cadiz, received at Philadelphia."—But does it follow because the victory was announced in the Cadiz papers of the 9th of June, that an account of it is to appear in every subsequent paper?—Besides, the Editor of the *National Gazette*, who has given his fellow citizens so interesting a detail of the late news, may not have received the paper of the 9th, though in possession of that of the 21st of June.—If he should have the paper of the 9th, and the article alluded to does not appear therein, the Havana *Noticio* will then stand convicted of forgery and the whole account goes to the winds—it melts into thin air.

"The Seville Gazette, of the 8th June, states, that the Duke d'Angouleme's Regency, at Madrid, had issued a decree denouncing General Morillo as a traitor."—There is something strange in this—why denounce MORILLO a traitor more than Ballasteros and others unless he had secretly promised a junction with the invaders and factious?—We trust however he will prove true to the Constitution. We have considered Sir Robert Wilson's visit to him a fortunate circumstance.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the 1st of July Packet COLUMBIA, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have our files of papers to the evening of the 29th June. They speak despondingly of the cause of Independence in Spain and Portugal, but it does not appear that there has been any advices so late from Cadiz or Lisbon, as we have had direct.

It was reported in the last letters from Paris, that the Spanish Cortes had proposed to the Duke of Angouleme, to give up the custody of the King, provided their personal safety shall be guaranteed.

The last Paris papers say that Gen. Bourdesouly, instead of deviating from the high road to enter Seville, making a rapid march to Port St. Mary's in the hope of coming up with the rear guard of General Zayas.

Mr. Robinson, a King's messenger, arrived in London on the 29th of June with despatches from the British Embassy in Spain. A cabinet council was immediately convened, and another messenger was waiting to proceed to Cadiz with its answer to Sir Wm. A'Court.

We learn from good authority, say the London Globe, and Traveller, that the person sent to this country from the new Regency at Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with a mere receipt for the despatches which he delivered. He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Adolphe Jabat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was dismissed with a declaration, that Jabat knew of no such body, and could not receive the communication which he tendered.

It is very generally rumored, that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors intend soon to leave this country, and that their successors have not yet been appointed.

Sun.

It is said Sir Hudson Lowe is appointed Governor of Demarara.

The Reciprocity Duties Bill has passed a second reading in the House of Commons.

The situation of Ireland is represented as foreboding an approaching rebellion. Mr. Mathews, who went out in the Meteor, was warmly greeted at Liverpool.

It was reported in London, that Sir Wm. A'Court, the British Minister to the Constitutional government of Spain, is to be ordered home.

The Paris papers say the garrisons of St. Sebastians and Santona, are reduced to the greatest difficulties and must soon surrender, the men having only six ounces of bread per day.

The merchant Sampaio, is appointed Minister of Finance of the King of Portugal.

A passenger in the Columbia informs that Sir Robt. Wilson had been arrested at Oporto.

From the Bristol Mercury

MINA.

In 1810, Colonel M. Ximenes, who was, with a number of other Spanish prisoners, on their way to France, set free by Mina, who destroyed the escort, published an account of this celebrated Chief, of which the following is a translation. From this it will be seen that he is now less than forty.

Mina is a well made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not allow one to be with an officer or a soldier of his party, nor indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old, scarce ever eats, and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room always locked on the few nights he even passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative; his officers never by any accident know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted, (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses,) and their mules with baggage loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "follow me!" and often he marches them in this way thirty miles. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half stockings, breeches and jacket. Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and says—"The shirt I have on is dirty, give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him; and, if he has time, washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all rusty on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them all cleaned within, and good locks and flints. His cavalry, at this time, consisted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like huzars, with jacket and blue pantaloons; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end.

The French call Mina the king of Navarre. In whatever town he enters he is sure to find every thing that he wants; the whole province thinks it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals; every thing is brought out to him gratis. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French spies cleverly enough, and without putting them (the spies) to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him any, he strips him stark naked to see if he has any papers, plans or drawings—and, if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says—"Take this fellow—he is a spy—cut off his right ear." The soldier (who had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword and performs the operation as cleverly as a regular surgeon.—This operation being finished, he beats an iron (mark red hot!) and stamps upon his forehead "Vive Mina!" With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation of showing themselves, that they have been found singly in the mountains actually starved to death. Mina has a hospital for his sick and wounded, near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain. Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well sup-

pled with every thing gratis.—The French know the spot where the hospital stands, and have made several attempts to surprise it, but never with success. In this mountain he has a cave, where he fabricates his gunpowder, and with this he is pretty well supplied.

Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French; he gives them passports to do so, by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise, and in this way obtains what he wants gratis. If those who wish to trade are rich, he exacts money from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the movements of the enemy—not a man can stir that Mina is not informed of it. If the Alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of the village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses in the night and shoots them; he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat and bread. Every thing he takes in action is his own; however, it must be after the battle is over—he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactic is reduced simply to forming a line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either amongst the officers, or soldiers. Plunderers at all times are shot. Officers and soldiers are punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or regular-bred officer into his corps. He says they pretend to have too much theory—and he sees they fail in their attempts.

His second in command is Guruchaga, who is somewhat about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him, and he is the only man in whom he can place implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle; and according to this report of their individual valour, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his officers and soldiers of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot some distance off to meet, where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the French. On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success; he was surrounded by 20,000 French, who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation; but with his 3000 men he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness he called all his men around him, and said: "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here, let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—Mina, the rallying word; and now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way." They immediately dispersed. The French deployed their columns at day light in the morning, and when they thought they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards Mina was at the head of men committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot and without having lost a single individual.

This is Mina's own account of this circumstance. After we came into the power of Mina by the capture of the French convoy, who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French line. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent us to Duran and Empeinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across. He waited with anxiety twelve days for an answer from Empeinado, but got none. Unfortunately Empeinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost

his artillery.) At length he determined to execute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on cars, with preparations to make a bridge; and spread a report that he intended to cross the Ebro at a certain point. The carts and wagons he moved down in the day time towards the water. The French, hearing this, waited anxiously, expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched 12 miles from the spot where he intended building the bridge, and coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, "Here is the spot where I will take you across." Without the least noise or confusion, Mina halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river to try the depth, and finding it practicable, he ordered men to get up behind a hundred cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner he contrived to pass over 800 prisoners, and land them in perfect safety before the French were aware that he was coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed them in safety on the other side of the Ebro, he said "Now, Spaniards, you are safe." He divided two handkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying, we had as good a right to share in the plunder of the French as they had, and wishing us farewell, galloped into the river with his cavalry and disappeared, leaving 20 dragons and an officer to escort us.

This extraordinary man might, if he chose, increase the number of his army to ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity, and says truly, that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men better than a larger number.

From the New-England Gazette.
LAW INTELLIGENCE.
Bank of the U. States vs. Sill.—This case came up by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of Connecticut, at the July term, 1823, to reverse a judgment in the Court below in an action at law, in favor of Sill, against the Bank. The facts were found by a special verdict, and were briefly these:—The plaintiff, below, in December, 1819, was the owner of a bank bill of the United States Bank, in the hands of his agent in Ohio. For the purpose of transmitting it safely by mail, from Ohio to the plaintiff, in Connecticut, it was divided into halves, and one part forwarded by mail, to the plaintiff, which was duly received; and afterwards the remaining half was put into the mail, but never reached the plaintiff. This was done subsequent to the publication of the notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay notes voluntarily but unless upon the production of all the parts. The plaintiff applied to the Bank for payment, which was refused, upon any other terms than those specified in the notice. Judgment was rendered in the Court below, for the plaintiff, for the amount of the bill and interest from time of the demand and refusal of payment. To reverse that judgment the present writ of error was brought.

The case was argued by Dagget & Law, for the plaintiffs, and Goddard and Waite, for the defendant in error.

It was urged on the part of the plaintiffs in error, that the holder of a half bill could not recover in a court of law, unless he produced both parts, or proved the actual destruction of the part not produced—that if the holder of a note voluntarily cut it into parts, and lost one of them, it amounted to a voluntary destruction of the note, and discharged the maker; and that at all events, the Bank could not be rendered liable for acts done subsequent to the publication of the notice.

But the Court decided, that as the plaintiff below proved himself the owner of the whole bill, and the possessor of one half, he was entitled to recover, on the ground that neither the finder nor any subsequent holder of the lost half could sustain an action against the Bank, because he could not prove himself the owner of the whole bill; that, as the bill in this case was not cut for the purpose of discharging the Bank by destroying the bill, but for its security, by lessening the chances of a loss by mail, the Bank was not thereby discharged. That the publication of the notice could not change the law, nor vary the legal obligation of the contract.—Judgment affirmed.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.
A friend writes us from Lincoln, that on the 27th instant, certain persons, by the names of David Gillam, John Powers, Christian Rhodes, Michael Rhyne and others, were arrested, and brought to examination on the charge of counterfeiting. Rhyne was discharged, Rhodes admitted to bail, and the others committed to jail. In the course of the examination information leaked out as to the place where their apparatus for coining was concealed; a party set out in search of the same. On reaching the house of Gillam Powers, they there,

by a curious accident, found twenty dollars manufactured principally out of pewter, but very badly executed, they also found more concealed in a piece of woods not far from the house,—these last were in a very imperfect state, not as yet having received the impression of the stamps.—It remained yet to find out the moulds, and these were also brought to light in a curious manner.—During the time, while the party were making their search, they were regaled with many gentle oaths and appropriate epithets from the Ladies of Gallam, and David Powers:—at length, Mrs. Powers, in a ranting way, said to the party, "that they had better dig up the garden,"—the searchers observing signs of alarm in the countenance of the other fair one, at this unseasonable remark of her companion, determined to take her at her word; they commenced searching in the garden, and in a very short time, found the moulds in a sugar dish, buried in the earth; also, pewtery and many other ingredients necessary to carry on the trade of coining dollars. In the course of the different searches, about 90 dollars were found with the party.—Our readers, we have no doubt, would be surprised to hear that all this has been going on in the neighborhood of their old acquaintance, Abraham Collins, and he has no hand in it,—but let them check their surprise,—for old Abraham, and young Abraham too were there—they were implicated, examined, and committed to jail—young Abraham is a grand son of the old one, and, from all accounts, bids fair to be worthy of the stock from whence he sprang. The old man says he is 70 years,—the young one is about 18 years of age.

These are the persons who some time since discovered the Silver mine in Lincoln.—It is now ascertained to be a trick of theirs, to cover their counterfeiting operations.

The citizens of Lincoln, and its vicinity, deserve well of the community, for their perseverance in detecting this gang of villains—they spent 4 days in searching out, arresting, and guarding them until examined, and committed. West. Car

Syco News.
Arrived.
Schr. Franklin, Midyett, N. York.
William & Mary, Fowler, do.
Post Boy, Austin, do.
Gen. A. Jackson, Tillet, do.
Nancy, Williams, do.
Merchandise to Barbaks & Potts.
Mary Ann, Farrow, do.
Bold Commander, Somers, do.
Thos. H. Blout, Williams, do.
Cleared.
Sloop Phoenix, Gifford, N. York.
Naval Stores by Wm. Shaw, & others.
Schr. Post Boy, Austin, do.
Naval Stores by E. & A. Taft.

Notice.
JOHN HOLLAND lately of the County of Beaufort and Town of Washington is dead, intestate, and that the undersigned at August Term of the County Court of Beaufort was appointed Administrator to the Estate of said deceased.—All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment: And those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
WM. BERNARD, Adm'r.
Aug. 23, 1823.—3w407.

NOTICE.
ON Monday 18th September next will be sold on a credit of six months the perishable Estate of John Holland dec'd. consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming Utensils, a considerable Stock of Cattle, three Horses, one Gig & Harness, several likely negro men and women, a small Store on the lot now occupied by John G. Blount Esq. a few articles of Merchandise therein, also a complete set of Silversmith's Tools.—Note with approved Security will be required before the property is changed.
WM. BERNARD, Adm'r.
Aug. 22, 1823.—3w407

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
PITT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
AUGUST SESSIONS, 1823.
John Kitterill et al.,
vs.
Noah Kitterill.
Jethro Kitterill et al.,
vs.
Noah Kitterill.
ORDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder for 23 months that Noah Kitterill appear and answer or Judgment will be taken by default.
GEORGE EVANS, Clk.
Prs Fee 25.—3w407

THEATRE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25, 1823.
Will be performed the admired Comedy of
MATRIMONY.
To which will be added a petit piece in one Act called the
VILLAGE BARBER.
To conclude with the new Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN'S FROLIC.
THE SKIPPING HORNPIPE By Mrs. MEER.
A PASSUEL By Mr. RICHARDS.
COMIC DANCE By Mr. PAGE.
To conclude with a general DANCE by the Characters.
Nights of Performance,
Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays.
Tickets of Admission 50 cents, to be had at Mr. Leroy's Hotel and at the Theatre.
Door to be opened at 7, and the Performance to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.
No money taken at the Door.
Smoking in the Theatre is positively prohibited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
WILL be Sold on Wednesday the 27th day of August next in Washington, in front of the Custom House,
Eleven pieces of Linen,
Labeled and sold under a decree from the District Court of the United States.
Terms of Sale, Specie or U. S. Bank notes.
THOS. A. DEMILL,
Dep. Marshal.
Washington, 6th Aug. 1823.

Cabinet and Venetian Blind
Manufactory.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has commenced the above business, opposite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
EDWARD LONG.
Washington, August 1, 1823.—tf404.

Only for Cash.
THE Subscriber has commenced the boot & shoe-making business in the Store adjoining that occupied by Wm. Barrow, where he will have all kinds of work done in his line with neatness and dispatch.
OLIVER A. HERVEY.
Washington, July 23, 1823.—tf403.

Bloomfield
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber having a wish to move southwestwardly would sell on reasonable and accommodating terms the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 640 acres—250 cleared and well improved.—Presuming any and every person disposed to purchase will view the premises, the subscriber will merely remark, that for the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton, there are few or no places better calculated in this section of country—and possessing every advantage as to range—agreeably situated; pleasant society, and an abundance of game. He believes that any person desirous of settling advantageously & pleasantly, may here obtain the objects desired.
JOHN Y. BONNER.
BLOOMFIELD, Durham's Creek,
June 15, 1823. tf'98

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intending to leave this for the north about the 20th of August, requests all persons indebted to the late firm of Cushing & Bonner (before and since the death of Mr. Cushing) to make payment prior to that time. As the principal object of his visit to the north, will be to effect a final close of the business with the representatives of the late Mr. Cushing, it is earnestly and particularly requested that all those concerned, will duly regard this notice.—Those having claims will please present them.
JOSEPH BONNER.
July 16.—tf402

FOR SALE,
A first rate Blacksmith.
Apply to
THE PRINTER
tf 406.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THERE IS A TONGUE IN EVERY LEAF.

There is a tongue in every leaf!
A voice in every rill!
A voice that speaketh every where,
In flood and fire, through earth and air;
A tongue that's never still!

'Tis the Great Spirit, wide diffused
Through every thing we see,
That with our spirits communeth
Of things mysterious—Life and Death,
Time and Eternity!

I see Him in the blazing sun,
And in the thunder cloud,
I hear Him in the mighty roar
That rusheth through the forest hoar,
When winds are piping loud.

I see Him, hear Him, every where,
In all things—darkness, light,
Silence, and sound; but most of all,
When slumber's dusky curtains fall,
At the dead hour of night.

I feel Him in the silent dews.
By grateful earth betray'd;
I feel Him in the gentle showers,
The soft south wind, the breath of flowers,
The sunshine and the shade.

And yet (ungrateful that I am!)
I've turned in sullen mood
From all these things, when of He said,
When the great whole was finished,
That they were "very good."

My sadness on the loveliest things
Fell like unwholesome dew—
The darkness that encompass'd me,
The gloom I felt so palpably,
Mine own dark spirit threw.

Yet he was patient—Slow to wrath,
Though every day provoked
By selfish, pining discontent,
Acceptance cold or negligent,
And promises revoked.

And still the same rich feast was spread
For my insensate heart—
Not always so—I woke again,
To join Creation's rapturous strain,
"O Lord how good thou art!"

The clouds drew up, the shadows fled,
The glorious sun broke out,
And love, and hope, and gratitude,
Dispelled that miserable mood
Of darkness and of doubt.

Anecdotes.

An Irishman went to a physician, and desired to be inoculated—the physician agreeably to his request, proceeded to the operation, but his inoculation did not take. He repeated the operation a second and third time, but still it did not take. I am greatly surprised, said the doctor. "Not so much as I am, returned the Hibernian, for when I was inoculated ten years since, I took the first time."

DOUBLE DEALING.

A notorious trafficker in base money was brought before the public the other day, and acknowledged his guilt. Being asked if he had ever dealt in forged notes, he said he had done a little in that way; he had lately purchased five pounds worth of bad money and had paid for it with a five pound forged note.

IRISH TIME.

A Dandy seeing a newly imported Irishman passing the gates of the Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, cried out "Arrah Pat, what o'clock by your red stockings?" "Just striking one," said Paddy, at the same moment flooring the Exquisite with his shillelah.

An Irish schoolmaster, on being asked what was meant by the word fortification, replied, "two twentyfications made a fortification."

DETECTION OF A SPY.

After the capture of Fort Montgomery, Sir Henry Clinton despatched a messenger by the name of Daniel Taylor, to Burgoyne with the intelligence; fortunately he was taken on his way as a spy, and finding himself in danger, he was seen to turn aside and take something from his pocket and swallow it. Gen. Geo. Clinton, into whose hands he had fallen, ordered a severe dose of emetic tartar to be administered; it produced the happiest effects as respects the prescriber, but proved fatal to the patient. He discharged a small silver bullet which being unscrewed, was found to contain a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne. "Out of thine own mouth thou shalt be condemned." The spy was tried, convicted, and executed. The following is an extract copy of the letter enclosed:

close a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne. "Out of thine own mouth thou shalt be condemned." The spy was tried, convicted, and executed. The following is an extract copy of the letter enclosed:

Fort Montgomery, October 8th, 1777.

Nous voici—and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 23th of September by C. C. I shall only say, cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

H. CLINTON.

To Gen. Burgoyne.

A poet says, Cart Horses after a hard day's work, enjoy "the luxury of—wo."

A HINT TO SNUFF TAKEERS.

A woman asked a doctor whether taking snuff was not hurtful to the brains. "No," said the doctor, "for he that has any brains will not take snuff." [Or chew it either. Ed.]

HOW TO CATCH AN OWL.

A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls.—When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits, equally easy and effectual. "Place (says the writer) apples in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make, never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails."

INFALLIBLE REMEDY AGAINST BED BUGS. Take one ounce of camphor, wrap it in a linen cloth and suspend it at the head of the bed, and as the camphor evaporates the bugs will decamp. The above is said to be a never-failing remedy.

Miscellaneous.

"DO YOU TAKE THE NEWSPAPER?"

Mr. Badger—During a pedestrian excursion to a neighboring town, I fell in company with two persons, and overheard the following conversation, which I consider of sufficient importance to the inserted in your next paper.

AN OBSERVER.

A.—How does it happen neighbor B, that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspaper neighbor A.

A.—No sir I do not take them myself; but I now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.—Why sir, they have a vast deal to do with it I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers.—Indeed a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth neighbor B. I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of five or six dollars a year in comparison with the pleasure and advantages derived from well conducted newspapers? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading and seeing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers.—And then the reflection, they are growing up intelligent and useful members to society; O, don't mention the expense; pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.; I believe you are right. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.—[Rel. Intel.]

BRIDAL MISTAKE.

One of the most complete and singular bulls we remember to have heard, and which is likely to afford employment to the

gentlemen of the long robe, has recently been committed in the country of Wicklow. We do not know that the subject has been noticed by the public prints, but we have no doubt as to the correctness of our information. Two gentlemen, brothers, were recently married on the same day, and the respective friends of each, with the brides and bridegrooms, determined to celebrate the happy event jovially as possible. Accordingly, the whole party repaired to a house a short distance from Wicklow where the day was spent in the usual style of Irish mirth; there being no lack of supply of the 'generous grape,' nor of the still more 'generous native.' At night the brides retired to rest; but, dire mishap! in the morning it was discovered that each gentleman had gone to what was intended to be his brother's bed! the ladies in the dark, and the brother's voices strongly resembled each other, not having noticed the fatal error! We understand what particularly puzzles the lawyers is, that one of the ladies possesses a fortune of 6000*l.* and the other one of 1000*l.* and the gentleman who married the lady with the latter fortune, wishes to keep possession of the lady with whom he slept, with the 6000*l.* this his brother refuses to accede to; and, in consequence, the whole affair is to be made public. *Liverpool Advertiser.*

From the Newark Eagle.

FATE OF GENIUS.

Whoever pants for, or longs for literary honors, would do well to take a view of such as has been eminently conspicuous in the fields of imagination or the regions of fancy, or the plains of philosophy. Take the following; Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress—Raleigh ended his days upon a scaffold—the learning and virtue of Moore could not secure him a better doom—Spencer died neglected, forsaken and in want—the fate of Collier may be ascribed to the world's neglect—Milton sold the copy right of Paradise Lost for fifteen shillings and finished his life in obscurity—Dryden lived in poverty and died in distress—Homer was a beggar—Cervantes, author of Don Quixotte, starved to death—Lee died in the streets—Steele lived in warfare with bailiffs—Johnson sold the Vicar of Wakefield, for a trifle, to release its author (Goldsmith) from the gripe of the law—Fielding lived and died in poverty—Savage died in Newgate prison—the author of Hudibras (Butler) lived neglected and died poor—and that youthful phenomenon, the immortal Chatterton, was so embarrassed, that he destroyed himself in his eighteenth year. Such being the state of things, it is not easy to conceive of a greater misfortune than for a man to be born, what is styled, in vulgar parlance, a Genius. For neglect is his birth right and his inheritance is infelicity. Legitimate genius, it would seem, is doomed to bear the envy and displeasure of the world. Their deportment and actions are so eccentric, unlike, and often counter to the received customs, habits and prejudices of society, that the majority of its members and particularly those whose presumption is in a ratio with their ignorance, condemn what is dissident from their own habits of thinking. The unenlightened, too, ever since the days of Cain, possess an inveterate hatred to superiority, which too often shews itself in a grovelling envy, and a malicious detraction. But while we thus remark in the annals of genius how little its knowledge has secured it from error, and its wisdom from misfortune, it contains in itself a cause and an apology. If nature, by increasing the vivacity of its perceptions has augmented the fountains of delight, it has multiplied, also, the sources of anguish; if for them she has painted the rose with a livelier tint, and breathed on it a richer odour, she has added likewise new sharpness to the thorn.

AMERICAN ACCENT.

Most persons who have travelled abroad may probably relate anecdotes similar to the following, which we copy from the letter of a friend now in Europe. The incident related happened during a journey from a town on the continent to London.

Boston Daily Adv.

I had a couple of fellow travellers in the coach, who turned out to be one a Broker, and the other a young man born in England of French parents, and who passed the greatest part of his life in France and Belgium.—They were both persons of some intelligence and taste in literature, but each had upon his tongue the certificate of his origin. The Broker had the Jew-brogue, and the language of the other was strongly tinged with Gallicisms, and had also the cockney peculiarity of leaving out the letter H. where it is, and pronouncing it where it ought not to be, at the beginning of words. We all entered into conversa-

tion very familiarly, and they had not the slightest suspicion of my not being an Englishman, until upon the opening of our trunks on the frontier, they saw on the top of mine some American newspapers. This gave them the idea that I must be an American, and having as little wish to conceal the fact as to make an unnecessary display of it, I improved the occasion to let them know it. The conversation then turned upon the United States, and among other things upon the state of literature and the language with us. After treating the subject for a while, my companions informed me, in a very civil way, that I spoke the language, with the American accent.—both of them employing at the time their peculiar Jewish and Gallo-cockney brogue.—Their remark written down as they pronounced it would appear as follows. *The Jew.*—I drink shir, dat you have a shlighting of de American aksent. *The Frenchified cockney.*—I do hagree wit my camarade, Sire, in thinking dat you ave de least possible tange of de Hamerican haksong. I was a good deal amused by the pretensions of these mongrel geese to find fault with my pronunciation. The real answer to their remarks would have been, that what they took for the American accent was the good English accent in distinction from the corrupt brogues used by themselves, and probably most of their associates. Not wishing however to offend them, I stated the idea in a more general shade, and observed to them that being an American, I spoke of course with the American accent but that the language had been preserved, and was spoken by the mass of well informed people, and indeed by the public at large, with us, in greater purity than it was in England, and that a good accent was more general with us than in England, on account of the greater number of foreign and corrupt dialects in the mother country. They had not of course much to say in answer to this, after a good deal of conversation & arguments they finally came to the conclusion, that if they had not known me to be an American, they should have certainly taken me for one of their own countrymen, and that I spoke and pronounced the language with as much much purity and elegance as themselves. The whole scene was truly ludicrous, and would furnish Mathews with a choice subject for one of his evenings at home.

Medical.

From Thatcher's Revolutionary Journal.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.

Soon after my arrival here, a soldier had the imprudence to seize a rattlesnake by its tail; the reptile threw its head back, and struck its fangs into the man's hand. In a few moments a swelling commenced, attended with severe pain. It was not more than half an hour, when his whole arm to his shoulder was swelled to twice its natural size, and the skin became of a deep orange color. His body, on one side, soon became affected in a similar manner, and a nausea at his stomach ensued.—The poor man was greatly and justly alarmed; his situation was very critical. Two medical men, besides myself, were in close attendance for several hours. Having procured a quantity of olive oil, we directed the patient to swallow it in large and repeated doses, till he had taken one quart; and at the same time we rubbed into the affected limb a very large quantity of mercurial ointment. In about two hours we had the satisfaction to perceive the favorable effects of the remedies. The alarming symptoms abated, the swelling and pain gradually subsided, and in about 48 hours he was happily restored to health.

RECIPE FOR THE DROPSY. MEDICATED CIDER.

Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale sound cider, together with a double handful of parsley roots and tops cut fine, a handful of horse radish scraped, two table spoonfuls of pounded mustard seed, half an ounce of oxymel of squills, and one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire twenty-four hours, to be often shaken, and strained for use. Dose for an adult—a wine glass half full three times a day, on an empty stomach. The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water has passed off, the patient should use moderate exercise, subsist on dry nourishing food, and abstain from all liquor as much as possible.

PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Edward Quin, Main-Street.